Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
George W. Millett,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing
Executed with neatness and despatch.

SHACKLEY & HOWE,
DEALERS IN
English, American & West India Goods,
ALSO IN
Hard & Crockery Ware,
Oils & Paints, Dye Stuffs & Medicine, Books & Stationery, and Furs of all descriptions.
All of which they offer for sale as cheap as the cheapest.
—WANTED—
In exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce,
Dried Apples, Butter & Cheese,
Shingles & Clapboards.
—ALSO—
10,000 BUSHELS OF GOOD HOUSE ASHES.
CASH WILL BE PAID FOR
HIDES, WOOL SKINS AND SHIPPING FURS.
Please call and examine for yourselves.
EBEN. C. SHACKLEY.
JEREMIAH HOWE.
Norway, December, 1842. 4web

Fall Goods! Fall Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,
WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of
NEW GOODS,
which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds o
LUMBER,
such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.
South Paris, Nov. 1, 1842. tf 26

Dec. 30, 1842. 1stwis6tfce
6000 BUSHELS OF OATS,
1000 DO. BEANS,
1000 DO. FLAX SEED.
—WANTED AS ABOVE—
We sell all other goods as cheap as are sold in Portland.
Molasses 50 cents the Gallon.
Saleratus, 7 cents the lb.
Salt, 50 cents the Bushel.
Coffee, 6¾ " "
Nails, 6¾ " " and all other goods as cheap
Our motto is, "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," therefore we give no credit, but sell for pay down, either Cash or Country Produce. Our goods were purchased at the present unprecedented low prices, and we sell accordingly—
which they offer, in large or small quantities, at so low a rate that no one in the country can undersell them.—
(Liquors excepted.)
STORE, in Norway Village, directly opposite the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. and you will find a good Stock of
ENGLISH & AMERICAN DRY GOODS.
DOMESTIC GOODS of all kinds.
HARD WARE, CROCKERY, CHINA, & GLASS WARE, W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
If you want to get your money's worth call at
HALL & DOW'S
New Store and New Goods.
ONE PRICE STORE.

THEODORA MERRILL
HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of
MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,
From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.
Silk & Cotton Velvet.
SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.
Dress & Bonnet Silk.
CLOAK CLOTHS.
A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.
Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.
Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.
☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14, 1842. 41

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.
HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.
March 3, 1842. 44

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ANDOVER, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

MISCELLANY.

ANTIQUITIES OF EGYPT.

The subject of Egyptian antiquities, which has attracted an unusual degree of attention in Europe, for the last 12 years, is just beginning to excite in the American mind, the degree of interest which its importance merits.

When the French Institute which accompanied the army of Napolean to the conquest of Egypt, published their gigantic work on its antiquities and present state, (at the moderate price of 4000 francs a copy,) the world was struck with amazement at the extent, variety, beauty, and high preservation of the ruins which abound in the valley of the Nile; but it was reserved for the genius industry, and research of Champollion and other archaiologists, to convert this amazement at the physical resources of Ancient Egypt, into intelligent surprise at its progress in the arts of life, and the prodigious number of its conquests, developed by the interpretation of the hieroglyphics. Arts of life, the origin of which has been referred to the middle ages, are thus shown to have existed in the days of Abraham; and conquests, before which those of Pompey and Cæsar dwindle into insignificance, are ascribed to the Pharoahs, by historians who wrote their works with the chisel on imperishable granite.

The flood of light poured upon ancient history by the correct interpretation of the hieroglyphics, set all the *savans* of Europe in a ferment.—The Parisians canonized Champollion; Germany sent hosts of patient investigators to Thebes and Memphis, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany set his antiquaries seriously to the work of delineating, engraving, and publishing a complete view of all the Egyptian monuments. The Tuscan Academy has already devoted twelve years to this Herculean labor, and their immense folios of engravings and descriptions have brought all Egypt to our very doors. One can now spread out these beautiful pictures upon his study-table and make himself quite an antiquary in a single evening. The worst of it is, a copy of the book costs four hundred dollars, which makes Egyptian antiquities rather too expensive an item in the catalogue of one's library, for the present hard times.

In these volumes, published by the Tuscan Academy, we find the copies of the paintings, sculptored images, and relievos, as well as the hieroglyphics of all the Egyptian monuments.—Their great number, and the variety of subjects which they embrace, excite amazement. Not only sacrifices to the gods, battles, triumphal processions and records of great national events, present themselves on the walls of the temples and tombs; but all the processes of art, the customs and costumes of peace and war, the modes of agriculture, hunting, fishing and every species of manufacture, are pictured in colors which would seem to be imperishable, since they are as fresh now, after three thousand years of exposure to the atmosphere, as if they were just laid on.—The period embraced in the grand circle of history, presented in these monuments, extends from before the time of Abraham to that of Cleopatra, comprising the glorious and heroic ages of this singular country, before the conquering coherts of Rome had doomed it to vassalage—before that terrible curse of Omnipoience had been fulfilled, that Egypt should be a servant of servants forever—a servant of servants indeed, she has been—forever ruled, not by her own proper tyrant, but by a satrap amenable to some foreign despot—a Pro-Consul from Rome, or a Bashaw from Constantinople.

It is not wonderful that such a subject as the antiquities of Egypt should attract attention in our country, and that learned men should at the same moment be delivering lectures to large audiences in our chief cities, as is actually the case, at present. The subject is prolific, interesting, and highly exciting. It will attract attention more and more; and not many years will elapse before we shall have our Egyptian Institutes and Egyptian Museum, with lectures and collections—mummies by the hundred, and the chariot of Seostris, and the helmet of Ramses—vases from Thebes and statutes from Memphis.

Meantime, we must content ourselves with the description of European travellers; and endeavor to form some conception of the extent and variety of the Egyptian mines, from what is recorded in their note-books. We shall give some of the most interesting of the accounts in future Couriers.—*Philadelphia Saturday Courier.*

SELF-CONCEIT. Our cities are thronged with young men, who if they took the place which the God of nature assigned them, it would be to engage in some menial but honest employment. Having more show than substance—more talk than practice—they set themselves up as wonders of the age, and exert a very bad influence, as far as their influence extends. Self-conceited beyond measure, they lead a butterfly existence, for a few years, to go off and die nobody knows where. You can tell them by the cut of their coats—their peculiar gait—their bell words and brassy looks. Such creatures are a curse to any community—burthens to themselves—and make a deal of trouble to the overseers of the poor.—*Portland Tribune.*

"I say Jem," said a ploughboy the other day to his companion, "I know of a new fashion mackintosh to keep out the wet." "What's that?" "Why, if you eat a red herring for breakfast you'll be *dry* all day."

"Paddy, my jewel, why don't you get your ears cropped; they are too large for a man?"—"And yours," replied Paddy, "are too short for an ass."

FRIGHTFUL SNAKE STORY.

The following wonderful and startling relation of an encounter by a young lady at the South, with a hideous snake, we copy from a Mississippi paper. We had read and heard before of numerous and terrible instances of the fulfillment of fearful presentiments of future calamity, but this, the most appalling of all, almost took the hair off from our head. Indeed, were not the incident vouched for by eye-witnesses of the most unquestioned veracity, we should with extreme reluctance credit a relation so frightful, which, by the way, all persons of weak nerves would do well to skip over.

The following incident was related to us the other day, by one whose veracity is unquestioned, and who was almost an *eye* witness of the fact. It is more appalling than any we recollect to have ever read in the history of these terrible reptiles.

Sometime last summer, the inhabitants of Manchester, Mississippi, gave a barbecue which was attended by most of the fashion and beauty of the town and surrounding country. It happened that among the guests there was a young lady, Miss M., recently from one of the eastern cities, who was on a visit to her relations in the neighborhood of the town. Miss M. was a gay and extremely fashionable young lady, and withal possessed an uncommon share of spirit and courage, except in the matter of snakes—and of these she had so great a dread that she scarcely dared to walk any where except in the most frequented places, for fear of encountering them. Every effort was used, but without avail, to rid her of her childish fears. They haunted her continually, until at last it became the settled conviction of her mind that she was destined to fall a victim to the fangs of a rattlesnake. The sequel will show how soon her terrible presentiment was fulfilled.

Towards the close of the day, while scores of fairy feet were keeping time in the dance to the merry music, and the whole company were in full tide of enjoyment, a scream was heard from Miss M., followed by the most agonizing cries for help. The crowd gathered around her instantly, and beheld her standing, the perfect image of despair, with her hands grasping a portion of her dress with the tenacity of a vice. It was some time before she could be rendered sufficiently calm to tell the cause of her alarm, and then they gathered from her broken exclamations that she was *grasping the head of a snake among the folds of her dress*, and dreaded to let go her hold for fear of receiving the fatal blow.

This intelligence caused many to shrink from her, but the most of the ladies, to their honor be it told, remained with her, determined not to leave her in her dreadful extremity. They besought her not to relax her hold, as her safety depended upon it, until some one could be found who had the courage to seize and remove the terrible animal. There were none of the ladies, however, who had the courage to perform the act, and the condition of Miss M. was becoming more and more critical every moment. It was evident that her strength was failing very fast, and that she could not maintain her hold many minutes longer.

A hasty consultation among the calmest of the ladies was held, when it was determined that Dr. Tisan who was present, should be called to their assistance. He was quickly on the spot, and being a man of uncommon courage, he was not many moments within the circle of weeping and half-fainting females, until he had caught the tail of the snake and wound it firmly round his hand to make sure of his hold.—He then told Miss M. that she must let go at the moment he jerked it away, and to make the act as instantaneous as possible, he told her that he would pronounce the words one, two, three, and that, at the moment he pronounced the last word, she must let go her hold, and he doubted not that he could withdraw the snake before it could have time to strike. All stood in breathless horror, awaiting the act of life or death, and at the moment the word three was pronounced, the Doctor jerked out the largest and most diabolical looking *bustle* that was ever seen in Mississippi. The whole affair was at once explained. The fastenings of the machine had become loose during the dancing, and it had shifted its position in such away that they dangled about the lady's legs, and induced her to believe that they were a snake with an enormous head.

The Doctor fell right down in his tracks and and fainted—he did.

UNFAIR JOKES. At a late celebration of the 8th of January, at Norwich, Ct., according to the News, the following ungallant toasts were given:

By P. M. Judson. The Ladies—Who reversing old Hickory's method of defence, place the cotton bags in the rear. [Great laughter and shouts of applause.]

This sally was followed by another about as good:

By Dr., Rogers. Cotton—A material in high repute among ladies and warriors, for the erection of *breast*-works. [Peals of laughter and great cheering.]

An exchange paper says, it is very foolish for two young ladies to hate each other, on account of a gentleman who don't care a fig for either of them.

FINDING A BETTER-WAY.—We notice in the Pennsylvanian, (says the Newark Advertiser) the marriage of Mr. *Wright* to Miss *Betterway*.—Mr. Wright had no doubt read Pope's Universal Prayer, particularly the following verse of it:

If I am *right*, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay:
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find the *better way*.

STORY OF HERCULES. The ancient Greeks, who flourished two or three thousand years ago, have left behind them a great many curious, and a great many useful records. One remarkable thing in respect to what remains of their writings is the mixture of truth and fable they contain. Even their histories have as much poety as fact, and we are often puzzled to separate one from the other.

The story of Hercules, one of their heroes, will serve to illustrate all this.—He is represented as a man of prodigious strength, and the Greek poets have delighted to embellish his story with extravagant fictions. It is said that even while an infant in his cradle, Juno, the wife of Jupiter, sent two snakes for the purpose of killing him. His little brother was near him at the time, but he ran away in the greatest terror, while Hercules caught the snakes in his hands and instantly squeezed them to death.—I cannot tell you all the marvellous actions that are attributed to this hero; a few of the most remarkable will be sufficient.

It appears that there was a terrible lion in the country where Hercules lived, which threw the inhabitants into the greatest consternation. Hercules determined to kill him, and accordingly went to the place which he frequented. He first assailed him with arrows, but these being of no avail, he attacked him with clubs.

The lion retreated, and Hercules followed him to his den. Here the monster struggled for his life, but our hero succeeded in getting his arms round his neck, and by his prodigious strength choked him to death.

There is a tale told of General Putnam, a little like this of Hercules and the lion. The General, it is said, followed the wolf into his den, and after looking him in the face, shot him dead.

It is very probable that, if Putnam had lived in the early ages of Greece, he would have been no less famous than Hercules. We should, doubtless, have had many poems recounting his prodigious feates of strength and courage.

Another exploit of Hercules was the killing the monster with seven heads, called the Lernaean hydra. The particular manners and habits of this beast are not known to us; but he seems to have been exceedingly dreaded by the people of the neighborhood. After some skirmishes, Hercules came to close quarters with him, and beat off two or three heads with his club. But what was his astonishment, to perceive that the heads grew out again as fast as they were knocked off!

He was a good deal puzzeled at this, I dare say you would have been in such a case; but one of his friends, Jolas, being at hand, Hercules sent him for a red-hot iron, and directed him to sear the places over with it as fast as he beat off the heads. This prevented them from growing again and the whole seven being beat off, the monster died.

This will be enough to give you some idea of the wonderful actions attributed to Hercules, and which induced the Greeks, after his death, to worship him as a hero. At the present day we reverene men of superior virtue and wisdom; but in the comparitively barberous age of which I have been speaking, divine honors were rendered to those whose chief excellenc lay in bodily strength.—[Parley's Universal History.

YANKEE AND WOLVERINE.—Said a Wolverine to a Yankee, on board of a Mississippi steamboat

"Stranger, will you play a game of brag?"
"I do not understand the game," was the reply
"Will you play Spragues?"
"I am ignorant of that also."
"A game of all fours?"
"I must acknowledge to you that I am not familiar with any game at cards."
"Well, stranger, will you take a drink?"
"Certainly, with pleasure."

The couple accordingly repaired to the bar and after touching glasses, the Wolverine eyed the Yankee closely from head to foot, and said to him—

"Stranger, you are a clever fellow; but you *know* but devilish little."

A SIGN IN HEAVEN. It is well known that the planet Venus can now be seen with the naked eye. It was espied by the Millerites, a few days since, who, we understand, assembled with spy-glasses to see if they could discover other stars in the heavens.—One old lady, on looking through the glass, canted it a little too much, and gaping with amazement, exclaimed—'Gracious Heaven, what did I see?—as true as I am a living soul, "J———P———, Baker," in large letters printed in the skies! Truly, he is a holy man! The glass had been brought so low, that the zealous old lady had been reading an extended sign in the street.—*Portland Tribune.*

There is nothing that a vain man will not do to appear virtuous! He loves nothing so much as his mask. I have known persons who in four weeks scarcely changed their shirts, but who nevertheless put on a clean collar daily, that they might appear clean.

PAPER MONEY.—Gen. Washington says:

"The wisdom of man, in my humble opinion, cannot devise a plan by which the credit of paper issues would be long supported; consequently depreciation keeps pace with the quantity of emission; articles for which it is exchanged rise in ratio to the sinking value of money; wherein, then is the farmer, the planter, or the artizan benefited? Great is the door it immediately opens for speculation, by which the least designing, and perhaps the most valuable part of community are preyed upon by the more knowing, and crafty speculator.'

ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

The following countries were named by the Phœnicians, the greatest commercial people in the ancient world. These names, in the Phœnician language signify something characterestic of the place which they designate:

Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa.

Asia signifies between, or in the middle of, from the fact that geographers placed it between Europe and Africa.

Africa signifies the land of corn ears. It was celebrated for its abundance of corn, and all sorts of grain.

Siberia signifies thirsty or dry; very characteristic of the country.

Spain, a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that they sued Augustus for an army to destroy them.

Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding great quantities of black pitch.

Calabria, also; for the same reason.

Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhaitants.

The English of Caledonia is a high hill. This was a rugged mountan province in Scotland.

Hibernia is almost, or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phœnicians never extended their voyages.

Britain, the country of tin; as there was great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands. The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies in the Phœnician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast.

Sardinia siginifies the footsteps of man, which it resembles.

Rhodes, serpents or draggons, which it produces in abundance.

Sicily, the country of grapes.

Scylla, the whirlpool of distruction.

Charybdis, the hole of destruction.

Etna, signifies furnace, or dark or smoky.

Syracuse signifies bad savor, called so from the unwholesome marsh on which it stood.

The above are gathered from a very ancient history of Britain.

TRICKERY IN TRADE.—The last number of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contained an interesting memoir of the late Gideon Lee, from which we derive the following anecdote, illustrative of his own fair dealings, and of the usual effects of trickery in trade. No man more thoroughly despised dishonesty than Mr. Lee, and he used to remark, "No trade can be sound that it is not beneficial to both parties; to the buyer as well as to the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than it is worth, but the very effect of such operations must recoil on him, in the shape of bad debts and increased risks." A person with whom he had some transactions, once boasted to him that he had, on one occasion, obtained an advantage over such a neighbor, and upon another occasion, over another neighbor: "And to-day," said he, "I have obtained one over you." "Well," said Mr. Lee, "that may be; but if you will promise never to enter my office again, I will give you that bundle of goat-skins." The man made the promise, and took them. Fifteen years afterwards, he walked into Mr. Lee's office. At the instant, on seeing him, he exclaimed: "You have violated your word—pay me for the goat-skins!" "Oh!" said the man, "I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you." "Yes," said Mr. Lee, "and you always will be poor; that miserable desire for overreaching others, must ever keep you so."

THE EXCHEQUER SCHEME.—The Committee of Ways and Means, in their report on the Exchequer bill, review that scheme at great length and come to the conclusion that it is unwise, dangerous, and unconstitutional.

KICKING COWS.—"Hang that cow—how she kicks!" says the milk maid. Yes, that's the right way to treat her. Hang her. You've hit on the remedy; though you were not aware of it when you pronounced this awful sentence, "Hang that Cow." A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet has told the secret publicly. He says, merely place the patient (he should have said impatient) in a stable with a beam over her head, and fixing a running noose over her horns, throw the end over the beam, and pull away so as to raise her legs from the ground. In this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least hesitation—not from spite or ill-will but because she can't help it.

The Cincinnati Enquirer mentions an editor out west, who prints with prairie mud upon wooden types, with a cider press upon cotton cloths, which the patrons take home and read, and then wash out for the next week. It is supposed Dickens had these chaps in view in his strictures on the American Press.

☞ "You han't none of you seen nothing of no hat no where along here upon none of these seats, have you?" enquired a Yankee. "We han't none on us seen nothing of no hats nor nothing of no kind no where on none of these seats, nor no where else as we knows on!"

Many a truth is like a wolf which we hold by the ears, afraid to let it escape, and yet hardly able to retain it; yet if promulgated, it might prove injurious.

THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.

The public have heard much, for a long time, about the *Northeastern* boundary. It would seem they are now to hear something about the *Northwestern* boundary. Mr. BENTON, in his speech upon that subject, charged Mr. WEBSTER with having altered, by his ASHBURTON treaty, the boundary between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods; and with having made that alteration to the prejudice of the United States, in giving up the northern water route of Pigeon river to the British, exclusively; and then a joint occupancy, with southern water and portage route of the same river; the former being, as he alleged, the line of 1783, and so marked on all maps, and so admitted by the great British Northwest Company, who broke up their establishments on this side of it, and moved fifty miles beyond it, above forty years ago. This statement was controverted by Mr. CHOATE, on Wednesday last, in his speech—nominally on the Oregon bill, but, in fact, mainly on the treaty of 1842, and in defence of the treaty. This brought out Mr. BENTON to sustain his position, which he did on Wednesday and Thursday, and declared his determination to continue doing so, until the country understood it. On these two days he produced the affidavits of eight members of the British Northwest Company, made in 1824—all declaring that the company had their great depot of goods and furs at a place called the Grand Portage, or Forte Charlotte, a few miles south of the mouth of Pigeon river, on Lake Superior; and in 1802, when the western posts were given up under JAY's treaty, the company, at great expense and loss, broke up that depot, and transferred it fifty miles north, and established another depot, called Fort William, north of the Kamanistiquia river, and opened a new route from that river, through Dog Lake, to the Lake of the Woods; that they did this, to avoid paying duties to the United States, as the Grand Portage depot was on the territory of the United States, and United States custom-house officers, with a military escort, were on their way from Mackinaw to take possession of the post under JAY's treaty, and enforce the custom-house laws; that the new route which they opened was circuitous, difficult, expensive, and dangerous; and in 1814 they attempted to get back, by applications to General P. B. PORTER and Mr. BARCLAY, the American and British commissioners under the Ghent treaty, which General PORTER would not agree to. After showing these affidavits, and this refusal of General PORTER, Mr. BENTON showed, from the words of Mr. WEBSTER's treaty that he had brought these British fur-traders back to the Grand Portage, relieved them from their forty years' wanderings in the wilderness beyond the Kamanistiquia, and being to these traders what JOSHUA was to the children of Israel, in extricating them from their forty years' wanderings in the wilderness. In addition to this, Mr. BENTON showed that the treaty altered the line for four hundred miles, taking *all* the southern, instead of *all* the northern branches of Pigeon river and its continuations to the Lake of the Woods; and that in this he had done precisely what Lord ASHBURTON requested; and Lord ASHBURTON had requested precisely what Mr. MCGILLVRAY, the head of the Northwest Company, in vain solicited from General PORTER. Mr. BENTON also showed that, by the terms of the WEBSTER treaty, the British Company are to have the free use of the new boundary, and its portages, including the Grand Portage; that the whole was to be free, and open to the British—a stipulation not contained in the treaty of 1783; and in consequence of which, they would have been compelled to pay duties, if they had travelled that route; but now they can come back to it, and pay nothing; and so, both injure our treasury, and ruin our fur-traders on the head waters of the Mississippi. In support of all this, Mr. BENTON produced maps, treaties, reports, and the minutes of the proceedings of the Ghent commissioners; which were conclusive.

His subsequent speech—or rather speeches—in support of his charge against Mr. WEBSTER for altering the line from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods, for the benefit of the British fur-traders, and to the injury of ours, is yet to be drawn up, and will be published in its turn. An additional feature in this case Mr. B. showed to be a disingenuous pretension on the part of Mr. WEBSTER (in which Mr. TYLER had been so unfortunate as to follow him) to have gained or saved four millions of acres of fine mineral land on the western coast of Lake Superior; when, in fact, he had given up to the British all the American territory between the two routes branching out of Pigeon river, near its mouth, and finally uniting in Rainy Lake, including Hunter's island; and, what was infinitely worse, had given up the only thing worth contending for—the trading route which commanded the Indians, and the duties which ought to be paid on goods of the British traders. This is a new point in the treaty of 1842, and one which the public mind has not yet seized: but which it will now seize, and which places Mr. W. most critically before the country.—*Globe.*

THE MUTINY CASE. The examination before the Court of Enquiry has been completed, and the proceedings forwarded to Washington. We shall soon learn the result. For our part we believe Lieut Mackenzie will be fully justified in the course he took. We perceive many papers have come out strongly against him. A writer in the New World, who pretends to take an impartial view of the whole evidence, is very severe in his strictures on him. It is very easy for us on shore to plan out how the mutiny could have been quelled without taking the lives of the ringleaders—without a knowledge of the thousand trifling circumstances, which, had we been present, would have tended to influence our actions, as Mackenzie's were influenced, we find no difficulty whatever in carrying the vessel safely into port. How many times, after a wreck has occurred, have we heard men, sitting comfortably around a stove, show how the vessel might have been saved. With the greatest coolness in the world, they go to work, and by laying the vessel to in season, or by running a point this way or half a point in that direction, they manage very easily to keep off a lee shore—or by letting go the anchors in season, and cutting away the mast at a particular time, they find no difficulty whatever in keeping off the rocks and in saving the lives of the crew. We have seen many a vessel saved in this way, affording us convincing proof that it is much easier to show how a certain calamity might have been avoided than to avoid a similar one ourselves. Now in the case of the Somers, no one doubts there was a mutiny on board—no one can doubt that the lives of the officers were in danger—yet, wholly ignorant of many circumstances of the case—circumstances all-powerful in their influence, yet scarcely to be defined to a third person—many there are who find no obstacles at all in securing the prisoners and safely navigating the vessel. Why, he was only four or five days' sail from St. Thomas, say they.—*Only* four or five hundred miles from any possible help! A man on land surrounded by desperadoes, only a half or quarter of a mile from help, would think himself in a critical situation. But he should have waited until an outbreak had commenced. What, wait until the magazine is fired before an attempt is made to prevent the evil!—Wait until the tempest overtakes you before you commence taking in sail!—Receive the dagger in your heart before you attempt to arrest the assassin's hand! This is an admirable doctrine surely.

There are situations in which a man may be placed, when to hesitate may bring down certain ruin on his head—when to tamper with an adversary may ensure his own destruction. In such a situation we believe Lieut. Mackenzie was placed.—*Portland Transcript.*

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 31, 1843.

MILLERISM, MILLERISM.

Not a single newspaper comes to us of late that has not in it some notice of Millerism. And if a man were to enquire what was the principal business of the present time, the answer might properly be—"It is to talk and preach about, and make converts to Millerism." It seems to be, emphatically, the all-absorbing and all-exciting topic of popular discussion, if not of popular delusion.

For our own part, we care but very little for Miller or his prophecies. We consider that the results to which he has come in regard to the end of the world are not justified by the true interpretation of the Prophecies, or by the suction of other and more able Divines. If any mathematical certainty in regard to this event could be arrived at, why do not all reasonable men discover it; and why, also, could it not have been discovered centuries or even tens of centuries ago?

We have commenced this article merely for the purpose of alluding to predictions which have occurred in former times similar to Millerism. Professor Stewart speaks of one Bengel, a Greek Schollar and a writer of some eminence, who said that he had received a revelation concerning the prophecies; and that the world would come to an end in 1836. If this is the same world that Bengel predicted about *we know* that he was a false Prophet.

It was predicted, in 1812, that the Mediterranean Sea would dry up, and that people could go from Europe to Jerusalem on dry land. Hosts of German pilgrims, like the disciples of Miller, went to Rome and waited for the event. But when the time came, the Prophet was *off*, and the sea remained the same.

A Lutheran Divine predicted that the world would come to an end in 1533, and warned people to prepare for it. He lived to see the time, but he was not satisfied with this piece of folly, and therefore predicted again, that it would come to an end in 1586,—being sure, like a wise seer, to place the time beyond his own existence. We think there are some modern Divines who might learn wisdom from such an example.

The latest discovery made on this subject, is stated by N. Y. Journal of Commerce, to be an error in the footing of one of the columes, making a difference of 1000 years. We hope our friends will take courage from this, and not be alarmed. We would not forget, likewise, to offer our most heartfelt condolence to those who must, through this error, postpone their journey to the regions of celestial bliss.

We understand the Clergymen in Portland and other places are placing this subject in its true light before the people. Why not do so every where? If there is any thing definite in regard to this event, why not give the people the benefit of it? If there is any thing to be known about it, or if there is nothing in it, who are the men to teach us? Are they not the Clergy? If these predictions have any foundation, why not say so? And if they are false, why not say so? Why look on in solemn silence and view the scene of popular feeling, as it is made to wave to and fro, up and down, alternately, by the fear and superstition of those who are the leaders of fanaticism? We say, the studies of the Clergy are such as to give us the truth, and all the people say Amen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

We regret to learn that there are serious divisions in the Democratic ranks of old New Hampshire.—Hon. Isaac Hill, we see, is one if not a leader in the faction which has bolted from the great Democratic party. Like all such divisions in such cases, there is much of acrimony in the defence of both sides. The faction composed of Isaac Hill and others, assert that there are a great many Federalists in the Democratic party, and that the measures pursued of late show that the Federalists are in the majority—and that the doctrines now called Democratic have been introduced by recruits from the Federal ranks, who have been placed in high station for having made a pretence of changing their political views; but who, in reality, have not made any change.

On the other side, it is asserted that Mr. Hill has been disappointed in his aspirations for office and has become disaffected with the whole party on this account. And that he is now attempting, with the assistance of others in a similar condition, to gain the ascendancy in the State Government. They also assert that there is no truth in the charges which Hill's Patriot and other papers, recently established in the same interest, allege, that the Democratic party was becoming filled with and governed by the Federalists.

We have always put great confidence in Isaac Hill, as a firm Democratic Republican. We have thought him to be honest, upright and capable in all the offices which he has held. We should as soon have distrusted any other man in the whole country as Isaac Hill. But he is now heading, or at least, encouraging, a faction which is destined to do great harm; and the reasons for which to our mind are not entirely satisfactory.

If, however, it is true, as it is asserted, that the Federal party or Federal individuals, following the advice of the elder Adams, have insinuated themselves into the Democratic party and finally become so numerous as to carry out their odious principles, we cannot censure either Mr. Hill for having discovered the fact, and for attempting to purge the party of such traitors. We of this State know by sad experience that men of Federal principles have so far concealed them as to gain admission into our ranks, and after arriving at distinction and eminence have abandoned their party and principles, and gone back to their first love.—Such things have been, and such things may occur again. Such may be the case in New Hampshire.

In consequence of these divisions two sets of candidates have been put in nomination. Mr. Henry Hubbard is the candidate of the Democratic party, and John H. White the faction's candidate for the same office. The faction will not probably prevent the election of Hubbard. The contest, however, is conducted with great spirit and determination on both sides. The faction passed a Resolve at their late Convention saying that their organization was not for one year but it was permanent.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT—*By John M. Botts, of Virginia.*

This member of Congress (we will not say gentleman) introduced into the House, according to previous notice, on the 11th inst. his articles of Impeachment of President Tyler. He has made out nine articles, each of which, if true, would show Mr. Tyler to be a very dishonest man; but not one of the charges, in our opinion, contains impeachable offences. He is not charged with treason, or with a disposition to unite in sinister designs against the peace and welfare of the States.

What the real *motive* to this step is we are not informed—it has not come to light—it is among those things that *may* yet be revealed. The *design*, however, is apparent and we think certain. It is to head Capt. Tyler—to destroy him as a man—to sacrifice his reputation as a politician and Chief Magistrate—and prostrate the little *guard* that upholds him, and all those who sympathise with him. In a word, the design is to blot out John Tyler from the page of honorable fame, in order to remove an obstacle to the unholy but long cherished aspirations of Henry Clay.

The articles are too long for insertion, and we will therefore give a brief summary of them so that our readers may know their substance. He begins,—

"I do impeach John Tyler, Vice President, acting as President of the United States, of the following high crimes and misdemeanors:—

1. "I charge him with gross usurpation of power and violation of laws," &c.

2. "I charge him with a wicked abuse of power in appointing to office," &c.

3. "I charge him with the high crime of exciting a disorganizing spirit in the country," &c.

4. "I charge him with the high crime and misdemeanor of retaining men in office after they had been ejected" &c.

5. "I charge him with the high crime of withholding his assent to laws," &c.

6. "I charge him with an arbitrary and corrupt abuse of the Veto power to gratify his personal resentments," &c.

7. "I charge him with gross official misconduct in having been guilty of shameful duplicity, equivocation and falsehood," in regard to the late Cabinet.

8. "I charge him with illegal and unconstitutional abuse of power in instituting a committee of investigation."

9. "I charge him with the high misdemeanor of withholding from the Representatives of the people certain information—necessary to the detection of frauds," &c.

These are the charges for which Mr. Botts asked a select Committee of investigation. The Resolution for this Committee was instantly rejected by a vote of 83 to 127. Mr. Adams and Mr. Saltonstall voted for the Resolution. This result we hope will cause this notorious better, accuser and demagogue to seek distinction from more worthy pursuits.

THAT "BOMB SHELL." A few days ago a "Bomb Shell" was found in Back Cove, Portland. Some of the papers said it was lodged there 67 years ago, in the time of the Revolution. A certain gentleman says there is no doubt of the fact, for he saw it 67 years ago shot from a British Ship and fly into Back Cove. [What a memory!]

Query. How does he know whether it was this or another?

The truth of the story has at last come out. The shell was bought by one Mr. Kimball, in Salem or Boston, among some old iron. It being unfit for use in the foundry it was kicked about and finally rolled down to the ice and became imbedded in it; and when the ice broke up floated to Back Cove.

This latter story is most probable, even if it had no "vouchers." "Candid men of all parties" must incline to the belief that this shell is surrounded by a "crowd," and may "loose its personal identity."

"This "Revolutionary relic," found and recognized in this satisfactory manner, would be a very good Patron Saint for certain *patriots* to worship. There is only one objection; it is "hollow" enough, but has too much *firmness.*

MUTINY OF THE SOMERS.—This trial has ended; and the judges have sealed up their decision and sent it to Washington. It is rumored that the President has ordered a trial of McKenzie for murder, on a Court Martial.

It appears that this Government has lost about $2,500,000 by broken Banks. It also appears that the people have lost $100,000,000 by the same gulling, soulless institutions. Is not this a good argument in favor of corporations?

The Providence Express states that the news of Morton's election was announced by the firing of Artillery and other demonstrations of joy and rejoicing by the Democratic portion of the citizens. An immense procession was formed which marched through the principal streets in the city accompanied by a full band of music.

The people of Rhode Island have reason to rejoice. The suffrage population which is nearly two thirds of the inhabitants will now receive the sympathies of the authorities of Massachusetts in gaining redress for their grievencies. Their wrongs have been numerous and they have called aloud for redress. Now one link of that chain, which helped to rivet their bondage, is broken we hope they will soon assume that condition among the States to which they are so justly entitled.

MONTERY.—In California, Mexico, there is a small town called Montery. It was stated a short time ago that this town had been taken by Commodore Jones, of the Pacific Squadron. More recent intelligence having arrived, it was ascertained that this report was incorrect.

LEGISLATIVE. There is no news of importance from the Legislature, except the passage of the Resolution to request our Representatives and instruct our Senators in Congress to vote for refunding Gen. Jackson's fine. None of the Committees have yet reported on the general business of the Session. Reports and action thereon may soon be expected.

QUIZZICAL.—The Editor of the Kennebec Journal (fed.) make some comments upon Mr. Calhoun's speech on the late Treaty published in the Waldo Signal (fed) and asks that paper if it is in its place to publish any thing from Mr. Calhoun? Mr. Signal you must reconsider and call in the edition containing that distinguished gentleman's Speech. You didn't ask leave.

Boston Almanac.—We said a short time since that we did not believe "this was any great affair;" but we have received a copy and changed our opinion. It is a beautiful, elegant and valuable Annual. This is our "judgment." We give it freely, and return our thanks to the accomplished Author.

LEGISLATURE.—The House and Senate were chiefly occupied by the presentation of Petitions on various subjects, resolutions &c. on the 21st and 22d ult.

Mr. Smart introduced the following Resolves in relation to West Point Academy.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Legislature, the Military Academy at West Point in the State of N. York ought to be abolished, and a plan of military instruction adopted that will be impartial in its operations, and consistent with the spirit and genius of our liberal institutions.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose any further appropriation for the support of said Academy.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State cause to be transmitted, a copy of the foregoing Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Amos Dwinal, Representative from Rumford, appeared and took his seat.

An order was introduced into the House inquiring into the expediency of raising the Valuation in certain towns.

The State Debt of Pennsylvania is thirty eight millions of dollars.

A SIGN.—We shall run Mr. Clay for the Presidency, if he is nominated by the National Convention.—[Ohio State Journal.

But we are determined he *shall* run, Convention or no Convention. We'll not be humbugged in this manner! We've considered him the candidate—fought him as the candidate—and by Jupiter! he shall be the candidate!—[Plebian.

Just so exactly! we say run Henry Clay! he ought to be the candidate for the whigs. If the whigs for once will be honest and run him up—the Democrats will give the long pull—the strong pull—the pull altogether, and run him down.—[Saco Democrat.

Don't be too sure, Mr. Democrat. An old disciple of Miller said she "had always said some darned thing or other would happen to prevent Clay's election." So we must say now that unless the world comes to an end before 1844, he will have the exquisite satisfaction of being "run down," run out, and used up.

FOOD FOR NATURALISTS. An animal of most singular parts is now at Portland on exhibition. We guess it's a hoax. No such animal was ever seen before. An *Ape* with the power of speech! A man in the woods, 16 or 20 years of age, going on all fours!! Singular, queer, unprecedented. It is a hoax—a catch penny.—The American gives the following description of the "critter."

"PHENOMENON OF NATURE.

"There is now to be seen at the Exchange Coffee House in this city, a nondescript living curiosity, designated as 'the most remarkable creature ever known.' He is said to have been found in the woods, near the town of Foster, in Rhode Island, on or about the 20th of July last. 'He possesses the power of speech, and is pronounced by physicians to be from 16 to 20 years of age. He resembles the wild beasts in his physical form, and in some respects the Indian, and in others the ape. His exact nativity is unknown to the proprietors. He weighs thirty three pounds, and his mode of travelling is on all fours.' He is gentle and playful, and is certainly a great natural curiosity. Besides being something of a wag, in his way, he is withal something of a politician, and can very readily distinguish a coon from a democrat. When we left he was snapping a whip in close proximity to the head of the editor of the Advertiser. We did not stop to witness the denouement."

We copy the following from the Maine Farmer. An epidemic of this kind occurred not long since and was very fatal, in Saratoga, N. Y.

The Black Tongue.—A writer in the Boston Mail thus describes this fearful disease:—"The disease sometimes commences with a swelling of the gland of the throat, but more generally, I believe, with a soreness at the lower extremity or 'roots' of the tongue. The tongue soon becomes swollen to an enormous size, and unless soon relieved, begins to turn black, very nearly resembling mortification, which soon causes death. I believe there has scarcely been a case where a person survived the disease after the blackness began to set in upon the tongue."

Gen. Jackson's Fine.—The Legislature of Louisiana has unanimously passed a resolution, appointing a committee to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the fine imposed by Judge Hall upon General Jackson.

EVERY MAN A LAWYER.—By one of the revised Statutes of the State of New *Hampshire* lately passed, it is provided that any citizen of good moral character, on application to the Supreme Court, shall be admitted to practice as an attorney.

A dressmaker in Broadway has procured a patent for a bustle of her invention; it is made of bran, and half a pint of yeast is mixed in to make it rise [N. Y Tattler.

For the Oxford Democrat.

STATE TAX.

FRIEND MILLETT,—I feel anxious to say a few words in relation to our State Tax. What I say, however, is my own undivided opinion. It is not, perhaps, the opinion of any other man or set of men. Therefore, no one is responsible for its justness, or expediency, or real practicability, except your correspondent.

After reading the Governor's Message and the Reports of the Treasurer and Land Agent, and ascertaining the amount of the State Debt,—the times when it was to be paid and the resources for paying it, I came to the conclusion that our State Tax might be very much diminished,—that it might, without any detriment to the public interest, be reduced from $200,000 to $30,000 the present year.

There are several reasons which may be offered in support of this opinion. The first and strongest reason, is the fact that all the Salaries, Interest on public Debt,—the amount of the public debt due this year and all the estimated expenses for '43 may be met by a Tax of $30,000, added to the present resources of the State. The resources of the State for 1843, including cash in the Treasury, State tax balance, Land Office, Bank Tax, Duty on Commissions and Bank Dividends amount to $202,266 43. The whole estimated expenses amount to $320,118 95, making a deficiency of $27,552 54. From this it is plain to be seen that all the necessary expenses of the State can be honorably and fully paid by a Tax of $30,000. I say let the State Tax be reduced to this amount.

Another reason is found in the Treasurer's Report where it states that there will be none of the public funded debt become due (except about $18,000 which is included in the estimated expenses) until two years from this time. I wish to be honest and I wish the State to be honest likewise, and pay every debt it owes, and pay it too when the time comes for it to be paid. But I would not, in times like the present, raise any more money by direct taxation than was necessary to fulfil, promptly, our demands and maintain the honor and good faith of the State.—$30,000 will meet these demands; then why raise more.

Another reason consists in the fact that our State Valuation is unequal, oppressive and unjust. No more direct Taxes should be assessed under it than are absolutely necessary.—The agricultural interests of this and all other States are at all times sufficiently burdened, but in the tax assessed on the present Valuation of this State, they might, and would, if they looked into the subject, complain of burdens too grevious to be borne. This Valuation cannot be revised, and it is no use to attempt it. It must be made new. We may petition and continue to petition for alterations; but there is no propriety in making alterations when an entire renovation is so much and so imperatively demanded. I am perfectly satisfied that many of our people would feel more willing to assist in paying a direct Tax of $400,000 under a just and equal Valuation than they would $100,000 under the present one. Therefore I say let us meet only those debts which are called for, and wait till our State Valuation is made more equal before we attempt to raise a sinking fund for the liquidation of our little State debt. But let us take another view of the subject.

I am not very much skilled in State affairs, and if I were, perhaps I should not make such a proposition as I am about to make. I conceive it not only possible, but right and Democratic, for this State to pass through the coming year without any State Tax. In the first place $16,000 of the estimated expense for Rations and Gun Powder might be reduced to $4,000. Some other expenses might also be reduced in the same proportion, making the annual expenses some $13,000 or $14,000 less than is estimated. Then in order to meet the remainder of the expenses about $16,000 would be wanting.—To supply this deficiency, I would call on the U. S. Treasury for the amount due us by the late Whig Distribution Law.—This amounts to about $15,000 or $16,000, and is ready the moment it is called for.

Shall we refuse to receive this sum because a Whig Congress passed the Law? Shall we refuse it because it is said to be a bribe? Shall we refuse this small sum to which we are entitled, when the Law is virtually repealed and cannot hereafter affect us for better or for worse? Shall we refuse it when other States have received their proportion, and will in all probability receive ours if we persist in a refusal? If we do continue to refuse it, scarce a Democrat can be found who will not say we have acted unwise.

Where will this money go if we do not receive it? In all probability it will go to pay the debts of the United States.—In that case it will benefit us about one twenty-sixth part as much as it will to receive and appropriate it ourselves. For my part I see no impropriety in this latter course. It favors retrenchment; and is therefore commendable. It is just what we as Democrats want, and are seeking after. On the other hand, it is doing ourselves a benefit without the sacrifice of a single iota of Democratic or Republican principle. I say, therefore, let the State Tax be reduced, or follow the course here pointed out, which, in my humble opinion, would not only be honorable but expedient and Democratic.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Note.—We do not endorse the sentiments of our correspondent. We insert them for the perusal of our readers, and give them the opportunity of controverting the positions here assumed, if they wish. It is a subject which might very properly engage the candid attention of any man.—ED. DEM.

MORTALITY.—The National Intelligencer says:—"It is a remarkable circumstance, that of a committee of the House of Representatives, to revise the Rules of the House, consisting of *nine* members, appointed at the first session of the present Congress, *five* already sleep in the tomb; namely, Lewis Williams, Linn Banks, Joseph W. Williams, and R. W. Habersham. Such a fatality is of rare occurrence."

☞There are but three banks in North Carolina, one of which makes the private property of the stockholders holden for the debts of the corporation. The other two have no such provision in their charters, and both suspended payment in 1833 and 1839, while the one for whose debts the stockholders are liable, has never suffered any embarrassment, or been obliged to stop payment.

RUMORS. The Philadelphia Times, has a letter from a correspondent at Washington, saying it is now busily rumored and currently believed, that Mr. Spencer, in consequence of the recent and painful affliction in his family, will, for the purpose of change of scene, and the present debilitated state of Mrs. S., accept an appointment abroad.

Mr. Stevenson is spoken of to take the State Department, Judge Upshur, the Treasury, Mr. Cushing, the Navy, and Mr. James M. Porter, of Pennsylvania, the War Department.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Profit will both receive appointments abroad, the latter to Rio, as Charge, the former to Austria as a full Minister; and one of the sons of the President is also about to visit Europe.

The N. O. Bee of the 4th inst. says, the citizens were thrown into consternation yesterday by a report that an attempt had been made to assassinate Mr. Clay, in the Supreme Court. The true version of the story appears to be this:—While our distinguished guest was leaving the Court, in company with Mr. Preston, an individual outside the railing exclaimed "Salute to Henry Clay," and discharged a pistol above his head, the ball lodging in the ceiling.

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

IN SENATE. On motion of Mr Talmadge, the Exchequer Bill was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Bill "to regulate enlistments in the army, and navy, and marine corps," was passed to be engrossed.

The bill for the occupation and settlement of the Oregon Territory, was taken up. Mr Benton spoke at some length in reply to the remarks of Mr Choate, of yesterday, in the course of which he animadverted with some severity upon the late British treaty, in reference to the North Western Boundary line, as agreed on therein.

Mr Choate replied.

The Senate adjourned without taking any question.

IN HOUSE. Mr Cushing, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to provide for carrying into effect the late treaty between Great Britain and the United States, approved August 19, 1842.

[The bill authorizes the employment of a commissioner and clerk to mark and trace the boundary between this country and the British provinces; provides for the purchase of instruments for this purpose; appropriates $300,000 to be divided between Massachusetts and Maine, according to the 5th article of the treaty; makes it the duty of the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to audit and settle the claims of these two States, for protecting and surveying the boundary heretofore; and authorizes the President of the United States, in execution of the eighth article, to apply so much of the naval appropriations as may be necessary to prepare, equip, and maintain a naval force therein stipulated, to be employed on the African coast.]

The bill having been read twice,

Mr C. J. Ingersoll enquired whether it was accompanied by a report.

Mr Cushing said it was not, but the committee would bring in a report before the bill came up for consideration.

The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIMEN OF A WHIG SPEECH.

Things that are exceedingly small or ridiculously silly are often thought to be sublime. So thought Arnold, probably, when he administered to the House the following portion of laughing gas:—

Mr. Arnold's explanation of what broke down the Whig party.—In the debate on the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act, Mr. Arnold of Tennessee made a speech, which is fully, and we doubt not faithfully reported in the New York Herald. The following is a specimen of it.

Sir, it is not this Bankrupt Law that has broke us down as a party, sir, and demolished us.—[Laughter.] No, sir; but I'll whisper a word in gentlemen's ears, and tell 'em, sir, what has done it, sir. It is the lust of office, sir. I say it, sir. I dare any man to deny it, sir, that it's the bad character of this administration, sir, that has ruined us, and the lust of office that has undone us. [Laughter.] This administration is *so flagish hua*, sir as soon as a charge is bro't against any thing that's rotten and corrupt, sir; it has no effect, sir. They're so terrible bad, sir,—[Laughter,]—nothing you can say against it can possibly hurt it. [Roars of laughter and cries of 'nothing you can say against it will.'] You go on and tell a fellow, sir, how corrupt this administration, is, sir, and the fellow says, 'Oh I've heerd all that before,' and on he goes, sir, straight off and asks for an office. [Roars of laughter.] It's true, sir. [Laughter and cries of 'Oh, of course!'] It's the cussed lust of office sir, that's done it all. [Laughter.] It was the lust of office, sir, that actuated Dannel Webster, sir, when he was in Fanuel Hall, to make him say, sir, in that Hull sir, to a Massachusetts audience, sir, whining and pining in that piteous way, sir, cry 'Where am I to go!' [Arnold said this so curiously, and the whole thing took such a hold of the House, that the members roared right out.] Yes, sir, Dannul Webster, sir, cared not if this noble edifice, sir, was swept to the ground, sir. He cared not if our flag, sir, was swept from every sea, sir. He cared not, sir, so long as he could hold office, sir, under John Tyler, sir.—[Great laughter and cries of 'Oh, oh.'] This is a symptom sir, of the times, Mr. Speaker. [Great laughter.] That this Daniel Webster should have the confidence of this corrupt administration, sir, so as to make him get up in Fanuel Hall, sir, should have the impudence, sir, in the presence of such a man as Abbott Lawrence, sir, as Abbott Lawrence, sir; yes, sir, should have the impudence, sir, in the presence of such a man as Abbott Lawrence, sir, to make such a most unrageous and infamous appeal, sir, to the office holders, sir. [Great laughter.] Who ever heard of such a thing, sir? Had a British minister, sir, dared to do this, sir they would have hurled him out of office, sir; and tarred and feathered him, sir; yes, sir, tarred and feathered him, sir. [Roars of laughter.] They would have pelted him, sir, with brickbats, sir, if not with rotten eggs, sir. [Shouts of laughter.]—No, sir, it's not the Bankrupt law, sir, that's done all this, sir. It's a law, as has been more sinned against than sinning, sir: it is not the law, sir, but the cussed lust for office, sir; for office, sir.

This elegant, refined, intelligent gentleman, then went on to abuse the President, in a strain of the same lofty eloquence, until he was bro't up by the operation of the *one-hour rule*.

It is beautifully said, that life has no abiding sorrows, for they are as clouds; the quicker they ascend the heavens, the quicker they pass away; and those which stand still the ether drinks in, and they grow smaller and smaller until they disappear.

☞The Court of Inquiry in the Somers' case, closed their session last Thursday, week. Their decision will not be known, probably, for some days.

"Time is money," so Franklin observed. It is very true, and some people take it to pay their debts

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☞A correspondent of the Philadelphia Journal cites the following case of mutiny on board an English ship of war, which was quelled by the immediate death of the ring-leader:

"One of the earliest and most melancholy instances of the mutinies, which afterwards became general in the British fleet, took place on board the Kingfisher, Capt. Maitland. The crew refused to weigh anchor. Capt. Maitland immediately singled out one of the ringleaders and ordered him to be punished. A petty officer endeavored to release the man when prepared for punishment. Captain Maitland drew his dirk, laid the petty officer dead or mortally wounded on the deck, and severely wounded two others. He was well supported by his officers and marines, and the mutiny was effectually quelled by this summary procedure. On his arrival off Cadiz, (where the fleet was then cruising) Captain Maitland demanded that a court martial should be held upon himself for the act. The demand was granted and he was acquitted.

Captain Brinton, in his life of the Earl St. Vincent, states that his lordship invited the members of the court-martial to dinner, after the acquittal was pronounced, and gave for a toast, 'Maitland's radical cure'—a sentiment less creditable to the humanity than than to the spirit of that fierce old British admiral."

An amusing incident is related in the St. Louis Gazette, which we will present to our readers as we find it recorded in that paper. While the water was running so deep in the streets as to render them almost impassable especially for ladies, a very pretty young Miss stood at the corner, apparently at a loss how to cross over. At this time a young man walked up, and seeing her predicament, without waiting for an introduction, picked her up and placed her safely on the opposite side. Not a word was spoken till the young lady was placed on the side-walk, when she turned round, and sneeringly exclaimed,—'You impudent puppy!' 'I beg your pardon, Miss!' exclaimed the gentleman with the greatest coolness imaginable, again taking her up and placing her where he first found her.

BOY DROWNED.—A young lad, 10 years old, son of Mr. David Barrows of Biddeford, was drowned in the Saco river last Saturday afternoon. The boy was coursing over the ice, pushing the sled with a light pick pole, in an opposite direction from the way he was looking, and pushed the sled with himself on it into a hole cut through the ice. The body of the boy has not yet been found.—*Saco Democrat.*

EARTHQUAKE.—Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Indianapolis, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst.—Its effect was sensibly to agitate the heaviest buildings, in some so much as to cause doors to open, &c. We have not heard its direction determined; its duration was about a minute.

There are in the United States just one hundred soldiers on the pension list over one hundred years of age. The oldest man on the list is Michael Hale, of Union county, Penn., who is in his 115th year.

Counterfeit Dollars!—Look out! By a new magnetic process, German silver Dollars are washed over with the real stuff, so that it is hard to discover the true coin.

☞At a State Convention of the Abolition party, holded at Hallowell on the 19th, Gen. JAMES APPLETON of Portland, was nominated as a candidate for Governor.

'Mother, our Sal has had a fit!' 'A what?' 'A fit.' 'O, murder did you say a fit?' 'Yes, dad brought her a new pair of shoes, and they fit adzactly.'

"Ma," said a little urchin, not long since, "I am cold; I want more cover on the bed." "Lie still, my dear," said the mother, "until your sister comes from church—she has got the comforter on for a bustle."

Ploughing.—The Bangor Whig says, that Ezra Hutchings, Esq. of that place, who is in the 76th year of his age, held a plough all day of the 14th inst. in ploughing his field with a span of horses, and that a large amount of ploughing was done last week in Hermon and other towns in that vicinity.

The Thomaston Recorder says that Mr E. B. Norton of that town, killed a hog not quite eleven months old, which weighed 388 pounds.

MARRIED.

In Wayne, Mr. Sumner C. Moulton to Miss Catharine F. Morrison.

In Augusta, Capt. Z. S. Daly, to Miss Catharine P. Sanford. Mr. Ethel Cummings, to Miss Susan Rollins.

In Chesterville, John Knowles of Fayette, to Miss Rosilla Richards.

In Vassalboro', Mr. James Chadbourn to Miss Mary Graves; and at Cornville, Mr. Fuller Graves, of Vassalboro', to Miss Martha Frost, of the former place.

"The graves, 'tis said, shall yield their dead
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies;
But if God please, from Graves like these,
A dozen living men may rise." [Maine Farmer.

DIED.

In Georgetown, Mass., Miss Caroline F. Jewett, of Waterford, Me.

In Durham, 9th inst., Mrs. Sally, relict of the late Capt. Wm. Stilson, of Somersworth, 93 years 6 months.

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son Squire Stone, the remainder of his time to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

HARMONY STONE.

Witness—THOMAS P. MARTIN.
Errol, N. H. Jan. 20, 1843. *3w39

BETHEL ACADEMY.

THE *SPRING TERM* of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, the first of March next.—Tuition, $3,00—Board from $1,00 to $1,50.

M. SOULE, Principal.
Bethel, Jan. 26, 1843 3weow39

To the Honorable County Commissioners Court to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, the 4th Tuesday of Dec. 1842, by adjournment.

WE the undersigned Petitioners would respectfully represent to your Honors, that the public good requires that a County road should be laid out on the most feasible route from Andover corner, through Roxbury and Mexico to Dixfield Village. We request your Honors to make such alterations as you may deem necessary in the County road now travelled from Roxbury to Dixfield Village—as will in duty bound ever pray,

EBEN. W. GREGG, & 30 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the Tavern of Lewis Crockett in said Andover, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of April next, at ten o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of each of said towns thro' which said route passes, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be grated.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
39 Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the honorable Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at private or public sale at the store of Houghton & Bisbee in Paris, on Saturday, the fourth day of March next, at 9 o'clock A. M. the following described real estate belonging to Wm W. Lucy L. Solon O. & Simeon W. Ryerson minor heirs of Simeon Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, viz. their interest in a piece of land being a part of lots No. 27 and 28 in the sixth range of lots in said town, and being the homestead of said deceased, containing about three acres, also their interest in another tract of land being a piece of lots No 27 and 28 in said range, containing about two acres and being in Paris aforesaid. Also their interest in one other tract or parcel of real estate, being an undivided half of lots No. 25 and 26 in the sixth range of lots in said town, the whole of said tract containing about fifty acres and commonly known as the mineral spring lot, all of the above tracts or proceeds of land being subject to the widow's right of Dower. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WM. RUSS, Guardian of said *minors*.

Paris, Jan. 23, 1843.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of United States District Court for Maine District, I shall sell for cash, at the Office of the subscriber in Rumford, on Thursday, the second day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. the following Notes and property, viz:—

Note vs. Thomas C. Bean,		$130 00
do	do	67 52
Execution	do	259 00
Note	do	300 00

1 Silver Watch.—1 Trunk.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, January 10, 1843. ceg

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Levi P. Sawyer, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, also a petition praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of two hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased praying that her dower may be assigned her out of the Real Estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Petitioners give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Philip Hunt, Administrator of the estate James F. R. S. Hunt, late of Chatham, in the county of Carroll, N. H. deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, *39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Charity Palmer, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Moses Palmer, late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her 3d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, *39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Timothy Gibson, Administrator of the estates of Daniel Bracket & Zechariah Gibson, both late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said Bracket, and his first account of administration of the estate of said Zechariah Gibson,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the first Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JAMES WHITNEY,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to MOSES PATTE

Albany, January 16, 1843 3w39

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

On the petitions of **Mary Farrar,** widow of David Farrar late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the Personal, and that her Dower may be assigned out of the Real Estate whereof the said Deceased died, seized, and possessed,—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, *39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Hannah Warren, Administratrix of the estate of John Warren, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, having presented her 3d account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—It was

Ordered,

That the said admin'trix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest; 39
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of **Elbridge Gerry,** Administrator of the Estate of Rowland H. Gerry, late of said Waterford, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said Deceased, as may be necessary to raise the sum of two thousand dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges,—It was

Ordered,—

That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 39
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY authority of the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places the following described property, viz:—

At the Store of Jonathan S. Farrington, in Lovell, on Tuesday, the 31st day of January at 10 o'clock A. M. 400 feet square timber and the remnants of a House, bought by Caleb Eastman of Moses Hutchins, Jr.—being bricks, boards, timbers, &c.

1 Sleigh. 1 Wagon. 1 Washstand.
1 Bedstead. 1 Bureau. 1 Desk.
1 Travelling Bag. Pew No. 26 in the Methodist Meeting House, Lovell.
3 Horse Chains. 1 Horse Sled.

All the interest Daniel Eastman, Jr. had (being 1/16) in Lot No. 103 in Sweden.

All the right which Daniel Eastman, Jr. had of redeeming three thirty-seconds of Township No. 4, Range 6, west of the Kennebec River.

All the demands and right of redeeming demands belonging to the estate of Daniel Eastman, Jr.

At the House of Wm. C. Walker, in Stow, on same day (Jan. 31,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

1 Horse. 1 Horse Sled. 1 set double Harnesses.

All the demands belonging to the estate of Jeremy Eastman.

All the interest Jeremy Eastman had in the farm on which he now lives, by virtue of a Lease from Samuel D. Huntress.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of Feb. at 10 o'clock A. M. at Miller's Inn in Brownfield,—

All the interest which Charles W. Bean had in 24 acres of land near Samuel Bean's in Brownfield.

James Osgood's Obligation to procure a conveyance to Charles W. Bean, of 40 acres of land near the Buck Brick Yard in Fryeburg.

All the Notes and demands belonging to the estate of Charles W. Bean.

1 Horse Sled.

At Johnson's Inn in Cornishville, on Thursday, the 2d day of Feb. next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—

2 Sheep, 3 Lambs. 1 Wooden Clock.
1 Desk and Book Case. 400 Bbl Staves.
1 Sleigh and Sleigh Harness.

All the demands and Obligations belonging to the estate of Charles Wadsworth.

All the demands belonging to the estate of William Stanley.

1 Horse. 1 yoke of Oxen. 1 Colt.
1 Wagon. 1 single Sleigh.

All the demands and Obligations belonging to the estate of Josiah Tripp.

112 an acre of land in Hiram on the Southwest corner of land on which Isaac Mason lives, being all the interest which George Gould had in said land, by virtue of a Deed from Joseph F. Stanley.

Terms—Cash.

JOHN W. DANA, Assignee.
Jan. 17, 1843. ch

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a License, granted by Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the Maine District Court of the U. States, January 6th, 1843, there will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on the 14th day of February next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Post Office in Oxford, the following described property, viz:—

The right to redeem the Farm on which John G. Burns of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, now lives.

Also, one undivided half of a note of hand against William Cummings, $30 00.

One note v. Nathan Gooding, $1,50.
One claim v. R. Hilbourn, Jr. $6,00.
One account v. Sumner Stone, $1,25.

DENNIS HAYES, Assignee.
Oxford, January 17th, 1843. *ch

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of a licence from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house lately occupied by Benjamin Clark, Jr. in Albany, in the county of Oxford, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon—A small lot of land, containing eighteen acres, together with the buildings thereon, situated in said Albany, and recently occupied by said Benjamin Clark, Jr.—subject to a mortgage to James Wardwell of about $263,00—and to certain taxes assessed thereon—the amount of which taxes will be made known at the sale. Pew numbered seven in the Congregational meeting house in said Albany—one wagon—two circular saws with lathes and mortising machine—one sett of wagon wheels—six tables—two work tables—one washstand—Lot of lumber for chairs—Lot of Plank, Joist & Bass wood boards—lot of lumber for trunks and Headboards—one clock—Patent right of Caswell's Pump—Patent for Soule's Washing machine—four acres of standing wood on Francis Cumming's land—four cords of wood—one wagon harness—one tenor viol—a small lot of pine logs—lot of Mortars—lot of lamb-black—seven hundred plained clapboards—the maple logs at S. Frost's—four old flour barrels—one adze—three work Benches. The right of redeeming one half of an organ in the Congregational meeting house in Harrison pledged to John C. Gerry, Esq.—Sundry notes and accounts and demands due to said Benjamin Clark, Jr, a list of which may be seen at the office of the subscriber in Norway and will be exhibited at the sale.

Terms—Cash.—Further particulars made known at the sale. LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.
January 19th, 1843

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution, (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at public Vendue at the Office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford, in said County, on Saturday, the 25th day of February next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, —All the right which Moses Abbot has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Andover, in said County, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the stake and stones at the public road on the West side of said road in the direction of the dividing line between Lots No. 10 & 11, first Range, west side of the river; thence westerly on said dividing line fourteen rods to a stake and stones; thence south 37 deg. east twenty-eight rods to a stake and stones; thence south 50 deg. east sixteen rods to the aforesaid road as it is now travelled; thence westerly by the said road to the first mentioned bound, containing three acres more or less. Said premises were mortgaged on the twelfth day of November, A. D. 1839, to Silvanus Poor, Treasurer of said Andover, to secure the payment of twenty-five dollars with interest.

CHA'S A. KIMBALL, Dept. She'ff.
Rumford, Dec. 12, 1842. cwch

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of James H. Robbins, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the sixteenth day of January, 1843, are allowed to creditors for bringing in and proving their claims against said estate, and that they will be in session to receive and examine the same on the first Monday of May, June, and July next, from one to four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Elbridge Gerry, Esq. in Waterford.

January 19, 1843.

DANIEL BROWN,
O'NEIL W. ROBINSON.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicines has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE)
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright*, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked impostors.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS."

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Cantin, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow.
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Charles Durell.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,

TAILORS,

AND DEALERS IN

Broadcloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

No. 7, Exchange Street,

WM. C. BECKETT, } PORTLAND.
WM. W. INGRAHAM, } 3m20

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW;
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

S. H. TEWKSBURY, M. D.

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
OXFORD, ME.

Dr. T. H. Brown,

SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

BLANKS

For sale at this Office.

Assignee's Sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places, the property hereinafter described, viz:—

On Wednesday, the 1st day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house of Elias Adams in Norway,—All the interest which the said Adams has in the farm on which he now lives, it being a part of Lot No. 13, in the 8th Range in Norway, which interest consists in a Bond from George Frost to convey said premises to said Adams upon the payment of certain Notes.

Also one horse, one wagon and one sleigh.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Maj. Theodore Stone in Waterford,—All the right in equity which the said Stone has to redeem one half of the Homestead on which he now lives, lying in common and undivided, containing about sixty-five acres. Also one other peice of land, being a part of Lot No. 8, in the 2d Range in said Waterford, containing about sixty acres, the same being mortgaged to John A. Douglass and John Park to secure the payment of seven hundred and two dollars. A Blacksmith Shop and Water privilege situated in Waterford Lower Village, mortgaged to Nathan Jewell, Jr. for six hundred seventy-five dollars.

One Pew in the New Congregationalist Meeting house No. 67. A Lot of Land in the town of Lisbon in the County of Lincoln, containing 80 acres, mortgaged to Moses Gould for one thousand dollars.

2 horses, 1 cow, 2 two years old steers, 1 two years old heifer, 1 yearling steer, 1 yearling heifer, 2 calves, 2 swine, 19 sheep, 4 ploughs, 20 harrow-teeth, 1 cultivator, 3 Ox chains, 1 pair trace chains, 1 two horse wagon,1 1 horse wagon,2 sleighs,1 horse sled,2oxsleds4 harnesses,1 saddle, 1 bridle, 2 Augurs,2 planes, 3 Ox yokes staples and rings, clevis & pin, 1 winnowing mill, 1 Bed bedding and bedstead, 4 chairs, 1 looking glass, 1 clock, 2 silver watches, 1 grindstone, 2|3 pair Steelyards, 3 1|4 M. shingles, 3 tons hay, 10 bushels corn, 10 bushels wheat, 2 horse blankets.

1 Note against John Wilkins, Jr., $60.
1 " " John Chandler for 2 M. Clapboards.
1 " " William Bicknell, $6.
1 " " Calvin Stone, $275.

On Wednesday the 15th day of February next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Jonathan Stevens in Waterford,—1 plough, 1 wagon, 1 harness.—Also, a large number of Notes and accounts due the said Stevens, a schedule of which may be seen by calling on the subscriber.

Also, at the same time and place,—1 pair cart wheels, 1 wagon, 7 sheep, one time peice.

On Wednesday the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William W. Stone, in Waterford,—All the right in equity which the said Stone has to redeem the farm on which he now lives, it being Lot No. 9, in the 5th Range of Lots in said Waterford, containing about 150 acres, under mortgage for $1252.—1 Pew in the New Congregational Meeting house in said Waterford, No. 16.

1 ton of hay, 2 horses, 1 cow, 2 calves, 1 pair wheels, 1 threshing machine, 1 set wagon wheels, 1 clock, 1 saw, 3 chisels, 2 planes,—1 saddle.

1 Note against Jooseph Hodgon for $30.
1 Note and account against Oliver Godard, $60.
An Execution against George W. Hale.
An account against Wm. Penley, $10.

LEVI BROWN, Assignee.
Waterford, January 14, 1843. cg

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY virtue of License from the United States District Court for Maine District, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Thursday, the second day of February next, at the house lately occupied by Seth C. Lane in Oxford, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,—All of said Seth C. Lane's interest, under the levy of an Execution against Leonard C. Phinney, in and to a small lot of land and buildings thereon, situated in Poland in the County of Cumberland, near the Corner in said town—subject to a pledge to J. C. Woodman, Esq. *Ole Mirror Time Piece.* Sundry Notes, Judgments, and Accounts in favor of said Seth C. Lane, a schedule of which is in the hands of the subscriber, may be seen at his Office, and will be present at the sale.

All said Seth C. Lane's right to redeem certain notes, Judgments and accounts, pledged as collateral security to J. C. Woodman, Esq., a list of which may be seen at the Office of the subscriber and will be exhibited at the sale.

All said Seth C. Lane's right to redeem certain demands, Executions and Judgments, pledged as collateral security to Simeon Lane, a list of which will be exhibited at the sale.

Particular statement will be made at the sale of the amount due said Woodman and said Simeon Lane, to whom said pledges are made.

Terms—Cash. Further particulars made known at the sale. LEVI WHITMAN, Assignee.
January 14th, 1843. cg

STATE OF MAINF.

To the Honorable District Court for the Western District begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1842.

HUMBLY shews LEVI BROWN, of Waterford in the County of Oxford, Esquire, and CAROLINE E. BROWN his wife, that they are seized in fee simple and as tenants in common of certain real estate situate and lying in Waterford aforesaid, being the same land and messuage set out to Bathsheba B. Farrar, late of Waterford aforesaid, deceased, in pursuance of a Bequest of Calvin Farrar late of Waterford aforesaid, deceased, to the said Bathsheba, being a part of Lot numbered six in the sixth Division, six in the seventh Division and seven in the seventh Division of Lots in said Waterford, the said Levi Brown and Caroline E. Brown in her right of one undivided seventh part, and the said Levi Brown in his own right of one undivided seventh part, with certain other persons unknown to your petitioners; that they cannot possess, occupy and improve the said parts to any advantage while the same lie in common and undivided as aforesaid, but wholly lose the profits thereof; wherefore they pray that notice maybe issued in due form of law & that their said parts may be set off & assigned to them in severalty, and your petitioners shall ever pray.

LEVI BROWN,
CAROLINE E. BROWN.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1842.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners cause an attested copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be held at said Paris on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon
eweg Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of *William Towle*, late of Porter, in said County, otherwise of Albany in the State of New Hampshire, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months, commencing the last Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the late residence of the said William Towle in Porter, on the *Twenty-seventh* day of February, the 27th day of March and the 27th day of May next, from one o'clock till four o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

Dated at Cornish, this tenth day of January, A. D. 1843.

JNO. JAMESON,
ROBERT T. BLASO.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Collector's Notice,——Porter.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Non-Resident Proprietors and owners of Lands in the Town of Porter, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following described real estate in Porter is taxed for State, County, Town and School House Tax in Bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector for said Porter for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said town, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Non-Resident Money Tax for 1841.

	Description of Range,	No. of Lots,	No. of Acres,	Value,	Deficiency of Tax of 1840,	S. H. Tax,	Total Tax.
Heirs of Wm. Towl,	C	6	33	22			72
do	C	7	26	27			66
do	C	8	20	15			35
do	C	9	12	9			22
do	C	13	80	60			1 52
do	C	16	50	25			60
do	C	17	54	41			1 01
do	D	1	50	60			1 52
do	D	2	148	74			1 85
do	D	3	148	74			1 85
do	D	4	148	74			1 85
do	D	5	148	74			1 85
do	D	6	30	23			54
do	D	7	98	74			1 85
do	D	9	80	80			2 04
do	D	10	79	79			2 00
do	D	15	45	73			1 82
do	D	16	105	78			1 97
do	D	17	4	4			7
do	E	1	5	5			10
One store and stable formerly occupid by Wm. T. Coollck at Porter Village,				85			2 14
Heirs of Wm. Towl	A	1	19	29			72
do	A	2	37	46	87		2 00
do	A	3	44	44			1 07
do	B	1	100	75			1 88
do	B	2	15	11			26
do	B	3	50	50			1 25
do	B	7	70	84			2 10
do	C	1	100	75			1 88
do	C	2	64	64			1 59
do	C	5	32	24			57
Unknown	G	2	40	40			1 00
Joseph G. Towl,	B	7				5 37	5 37

And the said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public Auction to the highest bidder at the Store of John Higgins, Esq. in Porter, on Thursday, the first day of June, 1843, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of said lands and real estate as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and all necessary incidental charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collector of Taxes for 1841, for the town of Porter.
Porter, January 6th, 1843. eweg

STATE OF MAINE.

To the Honorable District Court for the Western District begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June A. D. 1842.

THE undersigned being duly authorized for that purpose, in behalf of the inhabitants of the town of Waterford in said County respectfully represents, that said inhabitants are the owners of about one acre of land and an old Meeting House standing thereon, situate in Waterford aforesaid, and that said Meeting House is very much decayed and has remained unoccupied for the space of two years last past, and that said inhabitants at a legal meeting thereof, did by vote determine to sell the same; wherefore your Petitioner prays that after due proceedings in the premises this Honorable Court to order the same to be sold at auction agreeable to the provisions of law in such case made and provided, and your petitioner shall ever pray.

LEVI BROWN, Agent of Waterford.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, November Term, 1842.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner cause an attested copy of said Petition and this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris in said County, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next Term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of June next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order ol Court thereon.
eweg Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MANIE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Western District Court held at Paris in and for said County on the second Tuesday of November, 1842.

THE Inhabitants of the Town of Porter in said County Plaintiffs. v. John Snow of said Porter, Yeoman, *Defendant.*

The plaintiffs declare upon a note of hand signed by the defendent dated November 14, 1837, by which the defendant promised to pay one James King, or order, seventy-one dollars and seventy-three cents on demand with interest, and aver an endorsement and delivery of said note to the plaintiffs, and the neglect and refusal of the defendant to pay the same, to the damage of the plaintiffs as they say the sum of sixty dollars. This action was entered at the November Term, 1841, when it was suggested by the plaintiffs that the defendant was out of the State at the time of the service of the Plaintiffs' writ and that no service had been made upon him. This action was then continued from Term to Term to the present Term and now it is ordered that the plaintiffs give notice of the pendency of this action by causing the substance of the plaintiffs' writ and declaration and this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next June Term of this Court, that the defendant may appear and answer to the same if he see cause.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The foregoing is the substance of the Pl'ffs writ and declaration, and a true copy of the order of Court in said action. Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of the United States District Court for Maine District, I shall sell at public Auction at the East Post Office in Bethel, on Wednesday, the 15th day of February next at 12 o'clock, noon, for cash, the following property, to wit:—

1 Pew in the Free Meeting House in Bethel.
Right to redeem a Carry-all mortgaged to Lyman Rawson, Esq.
Right to redeem 10 bushels of wheat mortgaged.
Ballance due from Ebenezer Virgin on Town Order, 2 73
Ac't against William Chamberlain 1 50
against Amos Barker 2 00
Note against Silvanus Bartlett 4 22
Right to redeem lumber shipped to Europe—mortgaged to Otis C Bolster and Amos Powers.
50 bushels of chaff.
Execution vs. Lower School District in Bethel 114 00
Some other articles named in Schedule which may be inspected at my Office in Rumford.

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, January 10, 1843. eeg

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to License from Hon. Ashur Ware, Judge of United States District Court for Maine District, I shall sell for cash, at the Office of the subscriber in Rumford, on Thursday, the second day of February next, at one o'clock P. M. the following Notes and property, viz:—

Note vs. Francis C. Bean,	$130 00
do do	67 52
Execution do	250 00
Note do	300 00
1 Silver Watch.—1 Trunk.	

PETER C. VIRGIN, Assignee.
Rumford, January 10, 1843. eeg

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cantaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by and experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years*, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was comparatively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. *N. A. Sprague*, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound*. In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum*. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the datients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM--TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathesome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession, will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a vauable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate nafedy.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Sweay,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwill Robinson,	Jesse Russell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Biggins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

Wm. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis G. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jetham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar, with full directions.
All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.
March 1, 1842. eoply43

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1832.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTDE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.
Dec 26, 1842. 3tif

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bisse, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

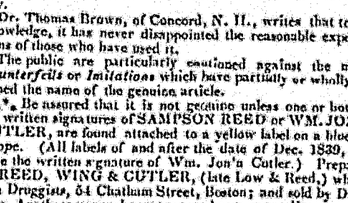
Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.
PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 HANOVER STREET, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[ep6mo21

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBER AND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, coutain

☞5063 LETTERS!!!!

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the *top* and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine—or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,* 19, HANOVER STREET, 19—BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
"	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. C. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V. Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers.
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark.
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's V. U. Pills.
April 1, 1842. eply50ns9os

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, do claim by Deed of Mortgage executed to me by George W. Grover, of Bethel, the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1841, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds Book 62, page 224, a certain tract of land situated in Bethel, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, it being the homestead farm on which said Grover now lives. I do further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage have been broken, the said George W. Grover not having paid the notes mentioned in said condition: I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and do foreclose the same.

B. C. CUMMINGS.
Dated at Paris, January 5, 1843. ceg

Assignee's Sale.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BY leave of the United States District Court, I will sell at public Auction, at the Post Office on Paris Hill, on the second day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., for cash on delivery, the property and estate of Lawrenson Cole, of Greenwood, a Bankrupt, viz:

The right in equity of redeeming the Farm on which the said Cole lives.

One wagon. Two yearling Heifers. One note of hand against Southard Cole—one note against David R. Bryant—one note against Harrison Whitman—one note against Luther Briggs, Jr.

All necessary information given at the time of sale.

THOMAS CROCKER, Assignee.
Paris, January 14th, 1843. eg

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 3tif